

ARMISTICE ENDS WAR

GERMANS SIGN A TRUCE WITH THE ALLIES; FIGHTING HALTS AT 2 O'CLOCK TODAY

By United Press

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The Allies and Germany signed the armistice at 11 o'clock this morning. Hostilities ceased at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Americans took Sedan before the armistice became effective.

By United Press

PARIS, Nov. 7.—The greatest war of all times came to an end at 2 p. m. today. The Allies and Germany signed an armistice earlier on the field of battle. The German delegation had come into the Allied line under a white flag.

Sedan, one of the historic cities in Europe, was captured by the Americans this morning after an additional advance of more than four miles.

At the time the document was signed the Allies were marching forward on a 150-mile front on the Scheldt to the Meuse tearing the German defenses to pieces and driving the enemy to utter rout. The Americans took Sedan this morning and great gains were made at all points on the battle front.

By United Press

The War is over. Germany and the Allies signed an armistice at 11 a. m. today. Hostilities ceased three hours later.

As Marshal Foch's terms are known to include provision which will prevent resumption of hostilities, the greatest war of all times has come to an end.

Before the terms were submitted to Germany the kaiser was forced to apply to Marshal Foch and Admiral Weymss as military and naval representative of the Allies under a flag of truce.

While virtually peace was thus being concluded, Germany was in the throws of an incipient revolution at home. A revolt of sailors at Kiel, spread through Schleswig-Holstein and several large cities are reported to be in the hands of the revolutionists.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson was informed of the signing of the armistice today by the United Press.

The United Press dispatch from Paris brought the first news to Washington and it was conveyed to the State War and Navy Departments and to both Houses of Congress, as well as to the various embassies and legations by the Washington United Press bureau. The United Press flash reached here exactly at noon and at 12:15 p. m. no official word had been received.

After President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty, Secretary of War Baker was the next to learn from the United Press of the signing of the armistice. He took it calmly sitting at his desk behind a pile of work while visitors waited to see him. "Is that so?" said Baker with only a trace of emotion. He made no further comment. A few minutes later more complete details were taken to him and he smiled, but only commented "Good!"

The General Staff at that time was hearing of it through the cablegram censor's office.

Shortly after Baker learned the news Secretary of State Lansing received the United Press cablegram. He, too, was reserved but the spirit was one of relief from tension.

The signing of the armistice caused no surprise to cabinet members. Official news of the signing was expected momentarily from General Bliss at Paris, while diplomatic and naval officers here expected news from their representatives.

The capital went wild with the news.

When the United Press flash came, crowds gathered and read the news excitedly.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—When Secretary of State Lansing left for lunch at 12:45 today he had had no official word of the closing of hostilities. He was of the opinion that the Kiel disorder and other internal disturbances had hastened the quick compliance of Germany to the armistice terms.

FRANCE THANKS FOCH

Clemenceau Also Named In French Senator's Resolution.

By United Press

PARIS, Nov. 7 (5:20 p. m.).—Senator Lacroix introduced a resolution in the Upper House this afternoon extending thanks of the country, to Marshal Foch, and to Premier Clemenceau.

This is the first time that such a formal action has been taken since the time of Napoleon.

French Post Goes Wild.

By United Press

BREST, Nov. 7 (6:30 p. m.).—When the news of the signing of the armistice was received here this afternoon the city went wild with joy. The newspaper Le Depeche issued bulletins and extra editions, while the factory sirens were blown.

German Mind Made Up.

By United Press

BERLIN (via London), Nov. 7.—"From the departure of our representatives to the west front it is concluded that formal development of armistice measures will follow shortly," it was officially announced here today.

(Berlin wireless dispatches were sent before the armistice was signed and indicate plainly that Germany made up her mind to accept the terms.)

Crowd Cheers Wilson.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Crowds formed on the streets of Washington as additional extras came out. A parade was formed. War workers just out of offices for lunch joined the celebration.

A crowd gathered in front of the White House about 1:30 this afternoon, wildly cheering and shouting.

President Wilson went out on the veranda of his home and waved acknowledgment.

GENTRY STILL BEHIND

Nelson's Plurality 230—Republican, however, Does Not Concede Defeat.

With all the returns in excepting three small precincts in Miller County, William L. Nelson of Columbia is elected to Congress by a plurality of 230 votes. Gentry's lead in these small precincts will not exceed 50 votes, according to unofficial figures. Mr. Gentry, Republican, had not conceded Nelson's election at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

When the Flash Came,

First news that Germany had signed an armistice and that fighting had ended at 2 o'clock this afternoon was received in Columbia by the Evening Missourian shortly before noon.

It came by long distance telephone from the United Press in St. Louis.

The good tidings were at once telephoned to the downtown office of the Missourian in the Virginia Building, and a bulletin was posted.

A Missourian extra was rushed to the streets. It appeared long before 2 o'clock, the difference in time between Columbia and France making this possible.

The news from the Missourian bulletin spread with incredible speed. When the boys with the Missourian extras reached the streets the papers were snapped up by the eager buyers. More than 1,000 copies were sold in an hour and a half.

TOOT! BANG! DONG! CITY CELEBRATES

Shotguns, Flags, Whistles and Autos Part of Festivities.

STORES ARE CLOSED

Fire Truck, Loaded With Soldiers, Leads in Informal Parade.

Sore shoulders, gasoline smoke, cheering crowds, marching up and down Broadway in the rain, autos with flags flying and cutouts opened.

Near Tenth and Broadway an old shotgun was pressed into service. The owner squinted carefully at the sky and pulled the trigger. The kick nearly knocked him over, but he kept up firing.

The city fire truck tore up Ninth street and swung into Broadway, with the throttle open. Student soldiers—at least two dozen of them—clung to every bit of space. At the front one held high a large American flag. Behind him a bareheaded lad stood on the very top of the machine, swinging another big flag.

A small boy rode down the street on a bicycle, dragging three tin cans behind him at the end of a wire. The idea spread and girls in an automobile tied a cowbell behind their machine to drag on the brick pavement.

One car in the Victory parade on Broadway this afternoon had a garbage can tied to the back of it, with a doll in it labelled "the kaiser."

With the fire truck leading an informal parade was started, with a dozen other machines following. Soldiers in uniform sat on the radiators waving flags.

Small knots of people formed about Missourian extras, which were rushed on the streets shortly after noon.

Revolvers and firecrackers took their share in the noise-making.

University classrooms were deserted while the students went down town regardless of the quarantine regulations and joined the celebration.

Mayor Boggs issued an order shortly after noon calling on all stores to close at 2 o'clock. He further declared a half holiday for Columbia.

U. S. SHARE IN WAR

America Furnishes Moral and Material Help That Turn Tide.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—With the closing of the great war at 2 o'clock this afternoon, America celebrated her greatest contribution to the world's freedom.

Hers was the moral and material help that turned the tide of the bloodiest war of history—and peace today marked this nation's nineteenth month to the day as a co-belligerent in the struggle.

America's, too, were the fundamental principles upon which the armistice was based. Now the greatest problem before the world, officials say, is to thresh out at conference a peace that will insure against further wars.

The scene of the conference will be either Brussels or Geneva.

MUTINY AT KIEL BREAKS INTO REVOLT THROUGHOUT SCHLESWIG AND HOLSTEIN

Rebels in German Navy Form Soviet and Force Admiral to Recognize It—Soldiers Sent to Suppress Revolution Throw Arms in Water—Artillery Battles Rage in Streets of Hamburg—Officers Are Shot.

By United Press

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.—The Wolff Bureau, semi-official agency of the German government has officially confirmed reports that great riots have taken place in Kiel. It declared, however, that order has been restored. The general strike continues.

Confirmation was also made of the riots and general strike at Hamburg and Lubek.

By United Press

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 7.—The revolution which broke out in Kiel has spread throughout Schleswig and Holstein, the two provinces which Germany seized from Denmark half a century ago, according to advices received here today.

Revolting soldiers and sailors are reported to have captured the city of Altona, Flensburg and Apenrade and to hold a portion of the German High Seas fleet.

The city of Hamburg, the greatest commercial center on the continent, is said to be seething with revolt and artillery battles are raging in the streets. The crews of the battleships Kaiser and Schleswig-Holstein mutinied and waved red flags yesterday morning, it was reported. They arrested their officers and twenty of them were shot. The mutineers declared they would hold out until peace was declared.

By United Press

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—Three companies of German infantry dispatched to suppress the revolution in Schleswig and Holstein threw their arms into the water, it was reported here today. The fourth company was disarmed.

Mutinous sailors mounted machine guns at points of vantage on the vessels in the harbor at Kiel and demanded immediate peace.

Thousands of German troops have been ordered to Kiel. The workmen and soldiers there have decided to resist.

Cavalry reinforcements coming up the road from Wausenback were fired on by the soldiers. Two cavalrymen were killed. The rebels have formed a naval soviet and have taken prisoner Admiral Soucheon, the governor of Kiel. Machine guns have been placed at various points about the city.

The rebels later released Admiral Soucheon on his promise to recognize their government, to abolish the salute, and release all rebels without punishment.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Reports of serious rioting at Kiel reached here through diplomatic reports today.

The socialists held a meeting which was followed by disorder in which was demanded the release of their comrades.

Several persons were killed and more than a score wounded.

Telegrams from the rioters were received by the governor of Kiel in an effort to quell the uprising, and they indicate that the rioting has gone further than reports stated.

INTO CONSTANTINOPLE BIG VICTORY PARADE

Allies Demobilize and Disarm Turkish Troops in Capital. Hanging of kaiser on Broadway Planned as a Feature.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The Allies have entered Constantinople and are engaged in demobilizing and disarming the Turkish troops, according to military officials here today.

The Allied military commission reached Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, and is restoring order and disarming the Bulgarian troops, it is said.

THE WEATHER

For Columbia and vicinity: Rain tonight and colder by morning. Friday cloudy; probably clearing in afternoon. Much colder.

Everybody turned out to hang the kaiser this afternoon. And it seemed that nothing was too good to be used in the process from the display of flags, horns (musical and otherwise) tin cans, guns and bells.

The official hanging was scheduled for 4 o'clock at Ninth and Broadway. The S. A. T. C. military band led the parade, followed by the members of the S. A. T. C. in formation, and a large number of cars and trucks decorated within and without with flags, patriotic hats, and all the furbelows that used to go with a Fourth of July picnic, only more.

The kaiser was to be buried on Broadway—a rather complimentary place to put him